FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

STRAY HORSE.

MY Grey Horse got out of the lot and was seen on the Camden Road, about one mile from Town, yesterday morning early, and has not been heard of since. The Horse is about five years old, somewhat "flea-bitten" about the fore parts—has a *fresh scar* on his breast, occasioned by a snag; tar had been rubbed on it.

Any person taking up said Horse, and returning him to me, will be liberally rewarded; and any information thankfully received.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
Fayetteville, August 21, 1848. 29-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

100 PINT and qt. bottles PORTER,
Butter and water Crackers,
Soda Biscuits,
Sperm Candles,
Crushed Sugar,
Cassia and Sardines,
A superior article of PORT WINE, (in bottles)

For sale by
W. PRIOR.
August 21, 1848. 29-3w

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately, as money is much needed.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
August 21, 1848. 29-2w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of Pensions, and remit as directed. From past experience, thinks he can give satisfaction. Will also attend to establishing claims upon the Rolls of deceased. Printed Blanks, as well as information, furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 22, 1848. 29-3t

CHEAP LIVING.

WE are selling Western BACON at 5 cents per pound.

J. & T. WADDILL.
August 18, 1848. 29-tf

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County will meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of September Term next of the County Court, 12 o'clock, for the transaction of public business.

BENJN. ROBINSON, Chairman.
August 18, 1848. 29-2w

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold for Cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th September next, at 12 o'clock, the following Property, to-wit:

Four likely large young MULES, in fine order, well broke to all kind of gear.

One Timber WAGON, well finished for service.

One large four horse WAGON, and two horse WAGONS.

The Wagons were made at my shop, by a first rate workman, and warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship.

DUGALD McDUGALD.
August 15, 1848. 29-ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading with my wife Melsey, or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WM. TEW, Sen'r.
Sampson county, Aug. 16, 1848. 29-3w

FISH CHEAP FOR CASH.—W. McINTYRE offers for sale—

Barrels No. 1 Mackerel, in fine order for family use.

Barrels No. 3 Mackerel, late packed.
August 8, 1848. 27-2m

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.
July 25, 1848. 26tf

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Doubley Astonishment, 2 parts, $1 00; Almanacs, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book keeping, new work; Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commences on the 24 Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.
July 15. 24-3m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
A FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
July 18, 1848. 30

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of September next, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to-wit—by order of the Court of Equity:—

518 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Deep River, joining the lands of Grant, Braxton and others, known as the "Buckhorn Tract."

60 Acres, joining the lands of Jonathan Evans, Henry Carter, McDaniel, and John Evans, being the manor plantation of the late Henry Evans.

Terms of the above 6 months credit.

1 Lot in Fayetteville, on Gillespie st., with a Dwelling thereon, at present occupied by Owen Arey, known as the "Fuller Lot." Terms one and 12 months credit—5 per cent. cash.

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, in Fayetteville.

500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River. Both the above formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. 6 and 12 months credit.

ARCHD. A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 27, 1848. 25ts

REMOVED.—The Subscribers have removed their Stock of Goods to one of the tenements in Dr. Robinson's New Brick Buildings, on Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
August 14, 1848. 28-4w

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Cheap for Cash.

WE are receiving a very large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys', Ladies', Misses', Children's and Servant's

Boots and Shoes.

Purchased at Auction and from the most approved Manufactories, embracing a very large variety of styles and qualities. And will be sold at wholesale and retail very low for Cash, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.

ALSO,

Calf, Goat, Binding, Lining and Pad Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Sparables, Awls, &c. &c.

Cash purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on us.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON,
No. 2 Granite Building, Hay street.
August 15, 1848. 28-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. Wm. P. Mallett previous to January 1st, 1848, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

W. P. M.
August 9, 1848. 28-tf

7,500 lbs. fresh beat RICE, in bags of 120 to 180 lbs., for sale at Wilmington prices, expenses added.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Aug 14. 28-tf

Also, 2 good wagon Horses, for sale cheap.

J. D. W.

Domestic Goods.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale,

4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that Factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of Brown and Bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Plaids, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern Manufactured Goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.
Charleston, Aug. 9, 1848. 28-6w

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday last, a Negro man named JOE, aged about 22 years, about 6 feet high, front teeth defective, and his right ear cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in Jail so that I get him again.

JANE McARTHUR.
Robeson county, August 10, 1848. 28-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from harboring or trading with my wife Mary McBryde, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts, as she has left my bed and board without any provocation whatever.

ALEX'R McBRYDE.
Robeson county, July 27, 1848. 28-3wpd

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 30

A Store House at Egypt, Chatham County, to be Rented.

I WILL rent my Store House, Ware and Smoke Houses at this place, at a moderate price. I will board any person that may wish it, or I can furnish a Dwelling House within 50 yards of the Store. There is a flush Well of water in the Yard, and a Spring not exceeding 200 yards of the Store House. This Stand cannot be surpassed by any country store in the State, for local beauty and health, and I know of no country stand that affords such an opening for a profitable mercantile business. There is but one Store within eight miles in any direction. As Mr. Gardner will discontinue business at his Stand this Fall, the opening will be in that direction more than 20 miles. There is more wealth within a circuit of 5 miles of this place than double that distance in any part of the county. A real business man can do a splendid business at this Stand.

PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham county, Aug. 1, 1848. 27-10

☞ My Post Office is Patsboro', in this county.

20 HHDS MOLASSES.
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon.
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 3, 1848. 19tf

North Carolina—Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

William A. Cox, Executor of Owen B. Cox, ex. Calvin Davis.

Original Attachment levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to make appearance before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for this County, at Kenansville, the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October 1848.

JAMES H. JERMAIN.
(Pr. adv. $2 10.) 25-6w

Aristocratic Democracy.—Commenting upon a remark of the Parkersburg *Gazette* that the crews of rafts and coal boats, as well as steam-boat passengers, manifest a decided preference for Gen. Taylor, the Clarksburg *Democrat* replies, "Are those raft and coal boat gentry the leaders of your party? Is that the reason why you rely so much upon their cheering? *or is their political like their moral position, doing the dirty work of a party?* or is it indicative of the position of your candidate?"

This smacks strongly of the sneers in 1840 at log cabins and hard cider. The men who are thus scorned and despised, will give their response at the polls.

"What are your politics?" Haven't got any." "What? no politics?" "No, not a darned politic."

A REVIEW OF THE CAREER, CHARACTER AND CAMPAIGNS OF ZACHARY TAYLOR.

[*Concluded from our last paper.*

MONTEREY.

Great and meritorious as were the victories so admirably—we might almost say, so unexpectedly—won by Taylor, in the moment of national anxiety, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the calm judgment of the intelligent citizen cannot but concede that, amid the circumstances following these exploits, oppressed by new difficulties which they brought upon him, he exhibited even higher qualities than those which had blazed out so gloriously on the field of battle. The war was no longer a calamity to be prevented; it had begun, and was to be fought; the enemy was to be followed into his own land, and compelled to peace; everything was to be thought of and resolved on, without delay, by a victor whose Government had left him without sufficient supplies, and particularly without the means of transportation. Troops were at first wanting, but they soon came pouring in, enthusiastic volunteers, in embarrassing numbers—in numbers beyond Taylor's wants and requisitions; but as nothing else came, they only made bad worse, and increased the difficulties of his position.

But, in the midst of these difficulties, his thoughts and resolutions were equally active. Within nine days after the affair of La Palma, his flag floated over Matamoras and the whole lower right bank of the Rio Grande; and as early as the 20th of May, only twelve days after the first blow at Palo Alto, as we know from his official correspondence, he had already meditated the enterprize, the march, the very route to be pursued, against the city of Monterey. This march, in fact, against Monterey—made with insufficient transportation, and, therefore, with insufficient subsistence and ammunition; this march, which, considering the consequences that must have flowed from a repulse, timid critics would have regarded as an overdaring hazardous adventure, is one of the most decided proofs of Taylor's judgment as well as heroism. His very destitution rendered it necessary. There were food and ammunition enough in Monterey, and with young and zealous volunteers, anxious to see the foe, there was less loss to be apprehended from a hard march, and a harder fight, than from the pining inactivity of sickly camps on the Rio Grande. The autumn was coming, nay, was already at hand; there were pure waters and breezes, and mountain health, at Monterey—what difference did it make if there were tremendous fortifications and (the standing rule) Mexicans in superior numbers. The march was resolved on, pushed in every way; and, about the same period, almost the same day, when Santa Anna was "pressed" into Vera Cruz to raise and head that army which was to meet Taylor at Buena Vista, the latter advanced the first division of his army from Camargo to Ceralvo, on the expedition against Monterey. It was on the 15th September that Santa Anna arrived at the Capital, and, in proud array, amid roaring festivities and the clamor of Mexican oaths of patriotism, swore to drive the "perfidious Yankees," the "barbarians of the North," from the sacred soil of the "magnanimous" republic. Four days later, on the 19th, the Mexican cannon at Monterey was playing upon Gen. Taylor, as with a little reconnoitering party, he rode up to inspect for himself the formidable defences of citadel, redoubts, fortified heights, and stone houses with parapets, each a Moorish fortification, or a part of one great Moorish fortification, embracing the whole city, which it was now necessary he should carry by storm, and that, too, within a few days, to prevent the effects of an entire want of all the necessaries of war and of life in his own army.

And so he carried it. What need of repeating the details of this glorious seige, of which every particular has become a part of the recollections of every American mind—the chivalrous exploits of Worth's division, on the west, carrying the armed heights, and hemming in the Mexicans in the rear, and the bloody assaults upon the town itself, on the east, made under the orders of Taylor himself. On the second day the weak man had the strong man at his mercy—six thousand American regulars and volunteers had wrapped in a girdle of bayonets and grape shot, a Mexican city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, defended by a garrison of ten thousand soldiers; and on that second day the city threw up its hands for quarters, and the ten thousand Mexican soldiers hoisted a flag of truce, and capitulated.—This was the third glory of Taylor in this war. How this nation exulted! It was only the newborn malice of political jealousy—for on a sudden the wondrous popularity acquired by Taylor, as if by magic, and the presentation of his name as a candidate for the high office of President by vast numbers of citizens, and in particular by the entire Whig party, had rendered him an object of terror to the scheming Administration which had made the war; it was only the strangely unnatural and ungrateful hatred of Locofocoism which strove, for a moment, to censure that capitulation, and to reprehend, nay, if possible, to crush, the brave old victor for the sin of not having finally captured or exterminated the whole garrison, and put, perhaps, the whole wretched population of Monterey to the sword.

Who forgets the attempt made so shamelessly by Locofoco adherents of the Executive in Congress to nullify the vote of thanks to General Taylor for that immense success of Monterey, by a proviso censuring the capitulation granted by him to the Mexicans—in other words, to affix upon him the stigma of having failed in the performance of his whole duty as an American commander in battle against the enemy! The attempt only recoiled with injury upon its authors. The first reflection convinced every right-minded American that the capitulation of Monterey was, in itself, the greatest of General Taylor's acts, and that one of them all which was by far the most honorable to his country; and in a moment the sentiment of generous pride in, and lofty appreciation of, the true merit of the Monterey capitulation became universal, which in the memorable Senate debate on that subject, had been proclaimed by Mr. Clayton in tones which went to every heart in the Republic.

"I say, therefore," (said Mr. Clayton) "that from the bottom of my soul I thank the brave, generous, and merciful Commander of the American troops. I thank him not only for his gallantry and skill, his conduct and bravery, but eminently and above all other considerations, as an American Senator, I thank him for his humanity! I honor him because he thought of, and spared, feeble and unoffending woman in that hour of her utmost peril. I honor him because he spared tottering age and helpless infancy; and I glory that an American general has shown himself thus alive to the best feelings of the human heart."

No, from the moment of that debate, it has been felt that the laurels of Monterey are all the more glorious, and will be so regarded forever, because they associate, *not* the horrid brutalities of a city taken by sack, but recollections of a generous humanity worthy to be prized as the noblest attribute of the American character. The victor of Monterey, the hero of that capitulation, is a true representative of the people, who admire and love him the more for that reason.

BUENA VISTA.

In the last and greatest act of his military life, fortune seemed resolved to prove, in the most unanswerable manner, how much of General Taylor's fame was due to himself, to his wonderful resolution of character, and his power of infusing his own courage into the hearts of the men under his command, even when undisciplined volunteers, who had never seen a foe.

The fine army—the veterans of Monterey, were gone—drawn away to open a new path of glory on the route between Vera Cruz and Mexico, which Taylor himself had indicated as the only suitable one on which to attack Mexico with effect; and, when shorn of his strength but not his valor, and strong in judgment, he had gone to watch the designs of the enemy at the farthest outpost of Agua Nueva, rather than shut himself up within the citadelled safety of Monterey, he had, as the world has long known, but 4,073 men—of whom only about one-tenth were regulars—artillery and horse—not a single company of infantry—to meet the 21,340 men, composing the Mexican army. These, well armed and equipped, Santa Anna had provided at San Luis Potosi, ready for a sudden swoop upon, and, what he deemed, an assured victory over, an illustrious victim, provided to his hand (wonderful coincidence of folly! for we do not, of course, impute it to a designed guilt) by the same unfortunate administration which had so foolishly sent himself to Mexico, to reanimate and re-organize his defeated countrymen.

There, then, lay, with his feeble force, the deserted hero, in that solitary post among the Mexican mountains, entirely beyond the reach of relief or of any hope out of his own camp—or heart; many a weary mile in advance of Monterey—many a league from the line of the Rio Grande; but calm and constant, as if at the head of the proudest army on the frontiers of his own country; expecting the attack, which he had already provided for, even to the field of battle, on which he was resolved to bring Santa Anna to a stand, and to beat him. We say, to "beat him;" for, incredible though it may seem, all the circumstances prove that General Taylor knowing, for he was perfectly aware of, Santa Anna's immensely superior forces—five to one—never once had the slightest doubt that he should repulse and vanquish him. The selection of a field of conflict at the narrow pass of Buena Vista,—a kind of Thermopylæ for the Americans,—where a small army might best oppose a large one, and the continued refusal to fall back behind the Sierra Madre, showed this plainly enough, which never, however, was declared in boastful words or promises; though it once broke out in a hasty expression, significant of all the General's thoughts, when an officer one day—as the anecdote has it—ventured, rather freely, to ask what he thought would be the result of General Santa Anna's making a sudden march upon them from San Luis; to which Taylor quickly replied, that the result would be—his making "a sudden march back again." And so it happened!

It was on the 21st of February, 1847, that Taylor, apprised by his scouts of the approaching host, fell back, in good order, to his intended battle field; where the "magnanimous" *Benemerito* (or well-deserving) of Mexico, on the next day, informed him that he was "surrounded by 20,000 men," and proposed to allow him the humane privilege of surrendering at discretion. Here General Taylor was guilty of the rudeness of affecting to consider Santa Anna's summons as a *request*, (as not deeming that a Mexican General would dare make any *demands* on him,) and the further incivility of "declining to accede to it." The captain of four thousand men to reply in that way to the commander of twenty thousand! But it was on the 22d of February,—the birthday of Washington,—the second national holiday of American freedom. On such a day, indeed, Gen. Taylor might laugh Santa Anna and his summons to scorn; on such a day, young Crittenden, in the midst of the Mexican host, might proudly declare—"General Taylor never surrenders."

Who does not remember the first accounts that reached the United States of the results of Santa Anna's attack—Mexican accounts, fabulous, bewildering, but fearfully exciting which represented Taylor as retreating before the immense hosts of Santa Anna, fighting his way back to Monterey, there to turn, like a lion at bay, upon his pursuer, charging into the midst of his legions, and covering the earth with the slain. Well, he was surrounded, but he never fled; the lion was at bay, but it was the favorite lair of Buena Vista; and it was there that the multitude of Mexicans fell, lying side by side with heaps of American volunteers.

The day gone—the night closing around the mountain peaks and deep gorges, and that puny army not yet driven from its lines! Yet a second day dawned, and the conflict was resumed as obstinately, as furiously, as destructively as ever. Then came a second night; and the brave old General and his brave young troops—so raw and yet so courageous—flung themselves down exhausted, upon the bloody earth, beside their cannons, to snatch a short, uneasy slumber, and then up once more for a third day of battle. The third day was soon there—but where were the Mexicans? Vanquished—routed—utterly fled—their dead and wounded left, like the whole exposed rear of their army—to the humanity of the General who had been so short a time before recommended to surrender at discretion!

Where, in modern times, was there such a battle! where such a victory? No wonder, when the news of this great field reached the country, a field at once so romantic and so heroic,—so exciting and so saddening, for, oh, the dead of those two days, whose blood brought us this glory!—that the fame of Monterey was eclipsed by the greater splendors of Buena Vista, and that Zachary Taylor was enshrined in the very hearts of his countrymen; and no wonder that the purpose of those hearts was confirmed, to call his great qualities into a new field of civil action, in which it was felt that precisely such qualities were wanted. Integrity and honor—a spotless life and rigid code of moral principles; simplicity, frankness, kindness of heart; moderation of views and feelings, prudence, excellent good sense and judgment; add to these, invincible constancy of purpose and a bravery always so calm and reflective—and we assuredly have presented to us many of those noble traits which went to compose the solid character of Washington, and fitted *him* to shine so well—so equally well—in the camp and the cabinet.

It is from the strongly marked analogies of character that the people of the United States have formed their opinions of the fitness of General Taylor for the office of President of the United States; to which, if we can believe the signs of the times, they have manifestly made up their minds to elect him.

THE POPULAR APPRECIATION OF HIS CHARACTER.

In an eloquent sketch of the life of the Father of his Country, contained in a volume entitled "Washington and the Generals of the Revolution," may be found the following remark, which will strike the reader as one full of profound interest:

"It is a truth, illustrated in daily experience, and yet rarely noticed or acted upon, that, in all that concerns the appreciation of personal character or ability, the instinctive impressions of a community are quicker in their action, more profoundly appreciant, and more reliable, than the intellectual perceptions of the ablest men in the community. Upon all those subjects that are of moral apprehension, society seems to possess an intelligence of its own, infinitely sensitive in its delicacy, and almost conclusive in the certainty of its determinations; indirect and unconscious in its operation, yet unshunnable in sagacity, and as strong and confident as nature itself. The highest and the finest qualities of human judgment seem to be in commission among the nation, or the race. It is by such a process that, whenever a true hero appears among mankind, the recognition of his character, by the general sense of humanity, is instant and certain: the belief of the chief priests and rulers of mind follows later, or comes not at all. The perceptions of a public are as subtly-sighted as its passions are blind. It sees, and feels, and knows the excellence, which it can neither understand, nor explain nor vindicate."

This principle of the instinctive faculty of a people to detect greatness even in the germ, the writer applies with force to the case of Washington,—to his immediate acceptance by the nation-builders of '76, and the uninterrupted command over their entire confidence, which he enjoyed to the last.

"From the first moment of his appearance as a chief," says the writer, "the recognition of him, from one end of the country to the other, as THE MAN—the leader, the counsellor, the infallible, in suggestion and in conduct—was immediate and universal. From that moment to the close of the scene, the national confidence in his capacity was as spontaneous, as enthusiastic, as immovable, as it was in his integrity. Particular persons, affected by the untoward course of events, sometimes questioned his sufficiency; but the nation never questioned it, nor would allow it to be questioned."

To our own feelings there is something repulsive, as if bordering at once on adulation and irreverence, in instituting a complimentary comparison between the Father of his Country and any living man—between him who, in the world of departed spirits, stands on that glorious pinnacle of immortal fame, above the Cæsars and Napoleons of the earth, and the best and purest creature that can walk its surface, aspiring to similar excellence and equal acceptation hereafter. We do not, therefore, mean to attempt any parallel between the character of Zachary Taylor and that of George Washington. But we may declare, and our readers will feel, that the history of the former, during the last two years, and his present position as the foremost man of this Republic, bring him within the rule which measures the greatness of Washington, and testify to those uncommon qualities of Taylor which were detected, as by instinct, in a moment, without any suggestion or instruction, by the whole American people.—From the hour when the news of Palo Alto flew over the land, General Taylor was accepted by the popular feeling as a great man, fit and worthy to occupy the highest place of public trust; and from that hour to the present the popular feeling has never altered.

Perhaps the writer we have quoted finds something too wonderful or supernatural in the popular instinct alluded to; and he is still more mistaken in supposing that the faculty is one not shared in by "the ablest men in the community. The Henrys and Adamses were among the first to detect the gigantic capacities of Washington; and there were Claytons and Crittendens and others among the chief men of the United States, to rise up, like seers, and declare the true character of the new-found hero of the Rio Grande, and express to him the first salutations of the American people. Why, indeed, should not all natures act alike, in such cases? The instinct is not a blind one. It is not, properly, a mere inexplicable intuition or inspiration: it is an act—an inconceivably rapid and energetic one—but still an act, and nothing more than an act, of the mind—an operation of the reason, a verdict of the judgment, in which every man's intellect, drawing direct inferences from simple facts, dwells over the same thoughts and ends in the same conclusions. The popular opinion, in this case, seldom changes, because it is seldom erroneous.

The people of the United States formed their immediate estimate of General Taylor's greatness by those qualities, already so often alluded to by us in these pages, which burst out upon the American world at Palo Alto, just as they actually glared out before—though then unnoticed—in the humble seige of Fort Harrison. The Indian block-house—where a few sick soldiers and settlers defended their lives against Indians, was an inconsiderable object to a public mind just stunned by the overwhelming humiliation of Hull's defeat, only to be relieved by the glorious retaliation of the capture of the Guerriere. Palo Alto, on the contrary, was the stage of a new theatre of war, upon which the whole community was gazing with doubt and fear, lest the rising of the curtain should disclose a scene of calamity. It rose upon an exhibition of chivalry and glory, that seemed almost a phantasma of magic, it was so strange and splendid; and there, most prominent upon the scene, the observed of all observers, was the brave old enchanter who had created the picture, even as with a call of his voice, a flash of his eye, or wave of his knightly steel. The battle of Palo Alto revealed enough of the character of General Taylor to satisfy the whole American mind, the onward and for ever, that he was a great man—great in all those republican characteristics, those virtues, at once homely and lofty, unpretending yet impressive, natural yet heroic, which, experience teaches us, go to form the truest pattern of an American citizen, and the best model of a safe and patriotic public officer. Two years' acquaintance with him has only proved the truth and reliableness of the prepossession.

Modest, unambitious;—moderate in all his views, thoughts, feelings,—of a pure life and exemplary habits;—calm and courageous, yet prudent, uniting the utmost caution with the greatest firmness and most daring resolution;—a soldier, yet in feeling and reason opposed to offensive war, and declaring "*his* to be the greatest glory" who can bring it to a close;—most humane, merciful, and magnanimous in his disposition; of such perfect integrity that he has never been charged with a foolish one; perfectly frank, unaffected, unassuming,—disposed to think less highly of his own qualifications for administrative life than those of the eminent statesmen he has so often recommended as his choice, and rather inclined, generally, to doubt the fitness of military men for important civil employment; a man who has never changed with circumstances,—who has been the same, ever, upon slight and upon great occasions, and always equal to every emergency; there is every thing in the character of such a man to warrant the conclusions of the popular "instinct" as to his greatness, as well to encourage the belief of his more than common fitness for that high office of the Presidency which he has shown so little eagerness to attain, but which so vast a portion of the American people are now most anxious that he should fill.

But the office of the President of a free people demands, necessarily, political, as well as intellectual and moral, qualifications; and here General Taylor's party foes think they discover incompetency in that very moderation of views which has commended—and deserved to commend—him the more strongly to the confidence of the country. "I am a Whig—but not an *ultra* Whig," has ever been his fixed and honest declaration—a declaration perfectly well understood by all persons, of whatever party, to define a man of conservative feelings, approving, personally, of the great principles of public policy known to all as the Whig system: but—and here his second declaration on the subject of the Veto power explains all that might be supposed mysterious in regard to the meaning of the word "ultra"—not disposed nor willing, under any circumstances, to compel that system, against their wishes, upon a majority of the people of the United States, as expressed by a majority of their Representatives in Congress. Gen. Taylor avows—and that is one of the oldest and most conservative of Whig doctrines—that a President of the United States ought not to employ the veto power to prevent or nullify the acts of Congress, except in clear cases of unconstitutional or inconsiderate legislation.

In his brief and simple declaration of political faith, General Taylor has declared himself a Whig and Republican; a true Democrat, who expects—should the people elect him their Chief Magistrate—not to *rule* the Republic, but to execute its laws; not to domineer over Congress, the law-making power, but to carry its acts into effect; to be the faithful servant, not the master, of this great nation; not the betrayer of liberty; to be no mere great man of office, no haughty monarch, vain, proud, egotistic, and tyrannical, but the frank, unaffected, worthy, honest, plain citizen, who can perform his duties in the office of President calmly, conscientiously, rightfully, in the same character and way in which he performed them at Buena Vista. There is no mystery in the Presidential duties beyond the performance and understanding of every practical honest man in the Republic. Demagogues may refine, and abstractionists split hairs about it; but every intelligent citizen can understand every line in the Constitution of the United States, as well as every law of Congress requiring to be executed by the President. The great qualifications required for President are precisely those which General Taylor so manifestly and so preeminently possesses.

It is between him and General Lewis Cass that the American people are now to choose their Chief Magistrate. We do not wish to indulge in any injurious description of the latter gentleman. He has been long before the public, which is well acquainted with his life and character, and all his qualifications—or want of qualifications—for an office in which such sentiments as he has avowed, while a Senator, would soon bring upon the country the horrors of war, which the soldier of Buena Vista has proclaimed himself always anxious to avert. We leave General Cass, as we leave General Taylor, to the good sense and the good feeling of the people of the United States. As between two such competitors—and one or other of them must be President—we do not think the people will have much difficulty in making the proper selection.

Every one who reads the North Carolina Standard, will have observed the pompous parade of *paper principles*, which that paper has at its head. The N. C. Argus hits it off in the following amusing style:

"OUR FLAG IS THERE"

The Liberty of the Press and the Freedom of Speech:—No Alien and Sedition Laws.

The Industry of our own country:—No "aid and comfort" to the looms and spindles of England.

The cash for all old debts, and good security for new ones.

A sound Currency for the People and Liberal wages for the Laborer:—No exclusive Privileges for the Office holders and Stock-jobbers.

Improvement in every thing, if it can be effected; but especially in the morals of the Loco Foco Party.

Plenty in the meal gum and "sugar in the gourd."

The right of every white boy and girl in the State to an Education—also to four dollars in money, and a pair of new shoes.

An Equal Distribution of Rain, and no death amongst the Pine Trees.

Twelve dollars and fifty cents for Cotton, eighty cents cash for Corn—Wheat and Oats in proportion.

Shad in the Pee Dee, and "Big Blues" on the Coheras.

The right of all white men and women in the State, who pay their Taxes, to take a Sheriff's Receipt for the same.

A Hen in every man's Pot, and new Breeches to all who need them.

Thus have we thrown our "Banner to the breeze," and we challenge the Standard, and all the other Democratic papers in the State, to a discussion on principles.

N. B. We reserve to ourself the right always exercised by the Standard, of altering the inscriptions on our banner, as they may become unpopular, or as any one may corner us on them.

The opponents of Gen. Taylor have dwelt much upon the fact that he never held a civil office. By way of reply his friends have asked what civil office Gen. Washington ever held before his election to the Presidency. To this an Indiana editor rejoins with an air of triumph that Gen. Washington held the office of county and district surveyor in Virginia.'

The Red River Republican, heretofore the leading Locofoco organ in the parish of Rapides, and in the northwestern part of Louisiana, has struck the flag of Cass and Butler, and has come out for "Taylor and Fillmore." This change, it is stated, will have a powerful effect upon public sentiment in the Red River parishes.

"Tain't Like!"—A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing with one hand in his pocket.—His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody exclaimed, "Oh, how like it! it is the very picture of him!" An old farmer only dissented—"Tain't like!"—Exclaimed everybody—"Just show us wherein 'tain't like." "Taint—no 'tain't!" responded the farmer. "Don't you see he has got his hand in his own pocket?—"Twould be as like again if he had it in somebody else's."

Borrowing trouble.—One of the best things in Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, is the following:

"Thou hast seen many sorrows, travel sainted pilgrim of the world. But that which has vexed most, hath been looking for evil. And though calamities have crossed thee, and misery been heaped upon thy head, yet ills that never happened, have chiefly made thee wretched."

Annexation.—It is stated by the Cincinnati papers that thirteen of the Pennsylvania volunteers, who passed up the river last week, had Mexican wives!

A young man is stated to have died recently in Springfield (Mass.) from swallowing a large quid of tobacco in his sleep.

To the Whigs of the Fifth Electoral District.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Honored by your choice as the former man of your District in the coming Presidential campaign, and therefore not only authorized but required to speak when the good of our cause demands it, I pray you listen to a few words of counsel from one who only presumes to counsel because you have made it his duty. The heat and dust of the late conflict are past. Let us sit down calmly then, and with the honest purpose of good men engaged in a noble cause, let us inquire of the duties which are upon us, and the work that is to be done.

We went into our State elections with the consciousness that the eyes of our fellow citizens throughout the country were upon us—that every ear which had listened to the thunders of our Whig volley in '40 and '44—was again attentive to catch its echoes. How has the public expectation been met? It is idle to seek for consolation in asserting what we might have done. Far better to march boldly up to the truth and in its mortifying contemplation find a salutary lesson. Our thousands of majority have diminished to hundreds—we have only not lost the Legislature—our glory is only not departed. What has been the cause of this unlooked for result? A very cursory review of the election returns will show that it is to be found, not in the increased strength of our opponents, but in our own apathy. The returns are still somewhat imperfect, but as near as can be estimated they give in round numbers the Democratic vote at about 38,700, and the Whig vote about 39,900. Taking the election of Graham and Hoke as the test and it shows a falling off in the Democratic vote of 1,000, and in the Whig vote of 2,000—an excess of Whig diminution of 2,000 votes; and if the last Presidential election be taken as, perhaps a better test, this excess will be increased by 800 votes. Examining somewhat more closely, we find that in five large Whig counties, Burke, Iredell, Richmond, Rutherford and Guilford, the Whig vote has fallen off more than 1,100, while the Democratic has not at all increased. This statement proves conclusively that, while the Democrats can boast no actual gains, the Whigs have to reproach themselves with much culpable remissness—a remissness which came near electing a democratic Governor and Legislature in a State which has ever been regarded as the Gibraltar of sound, conservative, Whig principles. If this result had ensued, and had been one of the 3,000 Whigs who failed to attend the polls, I should have worn the blush of shame to the grave. It is true that our candidate was far from being the choice of the Eastern Whigs, and that the manner in which his nomination was effected was highly objectionable to them. But so long as the nominee was in himself unexceptional, or, at worst preferences must be subordinated to principle. How unlike was the conduct of these lukewarm Whigs to that of the gallant Stanly himself, who, although unproperly defeated in the nomination, nobly sacrificed all private feeling to the public good, and fought stoutly in his rival's cause because it was the cause of the country. How unlike was it to the conduct of Henry Clay, who, notwithstanding the ceaseless efforts of his enemies partisans to sow dissension between Mr. Crittenden and himself, with the weight of more than seventy summers pressing heavily upon him, and urged by no ambition for that which has been the burden-star of his life—the am[illegible] to do his duty, and be always right—rode fifty miles to deposite his vote. For more than thirty years his white plume has glanced at the head of our ranks, and like that of Henry IV, we have ever found it on the path to honor. For more than thirty years we have been accustomed to regard him as the bright exemplar of our faith, and to look to him for the word of action in the hour of danger. The seal has now been set upon the record of his public life, and henceforth, perhaps, he will speak to us only from the pages of history. But if we are wise, let us not rest his counsel and example from us. If there were no other proof of the rectitude of our principles, we might proudly look to the history of his life and find their justification there. *"Hic ego pugnabo, nobisque veritas, quanto nitun tuscatur favet."*

Let us then for the future imitate the example of this great and good Whig. The approaching Presidential election is fraught with the deepest interest to every lover of constitutional liberty. Many and great are the issues involved, but far above all others in importance and dangerous consequences stands the struggle between executive usurpation and popular rights. Twenty years ago this struggle commenced with the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and it has waxed fiercer and fiercer with each succeeding administration, until almost every valuable feature in the constitution has succumbed beneath the one man power. And by the strangest inconsistency, that "Progressive Democracy," whose tendencies are akin to radicalism and anarchy, is found arrayed in defence of the monarchical principle. The history of the present Executive has been but a repetition of the most dangerous usurpations. He has assumed to himself to make war by marching the armies of the United States into disputed territory, without the privity of the war-making power of the constitution—the Congress—then in session, and this too in open violation of the act of annexation, and of his own secret, but most solemn pledges. He has overrun foreign territories, and under the kingly pretext of belligerent rights, has levied duties and imposts and set up civil governments therein. He has denied to the Representatives of the people the right to spend the people's money in improving their great rivers and harbors, and assumed to himself to spend that money in fitting out expeditions to look for Sodom and Gomorrah in the Dead Sea. He has set up an Organ submissive to his will, wherein the King's decrees are promulgated to his faithful subjects, and those who do not bow the knee to his edicts are vilified and slandered. And to complete his bad preeminence, he has struck at the liberty of speech and of the press by attempting, in his official communication to Congress, to affix the brand of treason upon all who dare to raise their voices in defence of the people's rights against his kingly usurpations. Nay the doctrine has even been [illegible] by his tools in Congress, that the Representatives of the people ought not to vote a certain measure for fear it might not meet the President's approbation. When we consider these things, are we not amazed that the power of the people should still slumber? Charles Stuart, the King, arbitrarily exercised against the liberty of the citizen, a legal prerogative whose limits were doubtful, unwritten, and unsettled; and he was adjudged worthy to suffer death. James K. Polk, the President, violates, against popular rights, a written constitution in almost every feature—and the Baltimore Convention sets the seal of approbation upon his conduct—and the Democratic Elector for this District proclaims him to be "the best President the country has ever produced!" If you really love the freedom which your fathers gave you, it is time that you should see to these things. The nominee of the Baltimore Convention is pledged to pursue this same career of warfare upon the constitution. Born with an insatiate thirst for war and conquest, which the snows of more than three-score winters have not stilled or even cooled, he clamored loudly for 54 40, and yearned to "swallow the whole of Mexico." In time of peace a war man; in time of war quick to censure exploits which he could not emulate; for and against internal improvements; for and against the Wilmot Proviso; with one face for the North and another for the South; in Ohio taking refuge in the "noise and confusion," in Tennessee in the Nicholson Letter, and, finally giving his hearty approval to the Baltimore Platform, which gave a hearty lie to the whole of his previous political life. Consider these things and ask yourselves with what hope of safety can you trust your dearest rights to the keeping of this "Northern man with Southern principles."

"Look on this picture and now on this." In opposition to this man of extraordinary extra pay, you have one whom, until he became your candidate, the whole country delighted to honor. Pure in life, simple in habits, humble in ambition, he sought not greatness, but found it, because it lay in the path of duty. Flashing upon the world a meteor of victory, the halo of his military glory grows pale before the lustre of his civic virtues—A warrior, renowned among the greatest, he is a lover of peace. Bred in the rugged camp, amid the rudest studies of a soldier's life, he learnt the gentlest lessons of humanity, and dared to check his career of victory and carnage when women and children stood in his path of blood. When subjected to the censure of the President for exercising a freeman's right to speak his opinion, he stood boldly up for the truth, declaring, that if he asked no favor, and shunned no responsibility." When petitioned by the Legislature of a sovereign State to palliate and explain away a portion of his official report of the most glorious of his victories, he indignantly refused to put a falsehood upon the records of his country. Great without ostentation, stern in the discharge of his duty, obedient to lawful authority, of tried patriotism, and incorruptible integrity, he presents to our consideration a character unequalled since the days of Washington. We might safely trust our destinies in the hands of such a man without any knowledge of his political principles, since he declares that "he has no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to head up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but his country." But when in addition we know that he "is a Whig, and a quarter over" (as he told Col. Haskell,) that "if elected he will respect his cabinet from the ablest and purest Whigs of the land"—that he refuses to be ruled by party dictation—that he utterly condemns the arbitrary exercise of the veto power as practised by the present administration, and that in birth, education, association, feeling and interest, he is a Southern man—we have every requisite to commend him to the warmest support of every true Southern Whig.

Be warned, then, by the past, and enter upon the future with a determination of renewed zeal, energy and activity. If you do not mean to fling away the substance, while you cling to the shadow of liberty, you must arouse from your lethargy. Do not sit idly down and expect that Providence will send you success because your cause is good. Providence watches over the right—but it is that right which is earnest and diligent in well doing.

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

You have every thing to quicken your zeal, every thing to give you hope, if you are but true to yourselves. You all can do something. Let each one do what he can. Great events are never the result of the sudden application of any one great cause; but of the slow and gradual working together of many minute causes to the same end; and the humblest agents are oftentimes the instruments of the greatest good. Arouse, then, the old Whig spirit of 1840. Let none hang back. Give a few weeks of earnest, diligent labor, to the cause of your country. And when the 7th of November arrives, go all to the polls—carry your neighbors—vote all as Whigs and freemen should vote—and you will aid in achieving a victory which will tell for good upon the destinies of your country for years and years to come.

GEORGE DAVIS.

Wilmington, Aug. 24th, 1848.

The first Cass and Butler Club in Michigan, Gen. Cass's own State, was formed in the town of Napoleon, Jackson county. Nearly all the Democrats in the town joined it. At a late meeting however, the members, by *a unanimous vote*, adopted a resolution to haul down the flag of Cass and Butler, and to run up in its place that of Martin Van Buren.

Louisville Journal.

Why not Reciprocate?—A Locofoco paper boasts that Lewis Cass turned out "in the most unostentatious manner" to somebody's funeral! We ask the people to remember this act of condescension when Lewis Cass's funeral takes place early in November next.

Laconic.—A few mornings since, an employer, observing one of his workmen staggering about his work, accosted him with:

"What is the matter, Sam?"

"Noth—nothing sir, only I'm *loaded*."

"You're *discharged*, then," was the reply.

"Then of course, I must *go off*," rejoined Sam, and away he went.

"THE SOUTH.—*Her True Friends—Hear both Sides.*"—Under this caption, a writer in the Charleston Courier draws the following striking contrast between the action of the Whig and Democratic National Conventions, in regard to the Wilmot Proviso. Will Southerners read?

Casting a retrospective glance at the Baltimore *Democratic* Convention, we find that its action is marked by repeated manifestations of determined hostility to the South. Throughout its whole proceedings can be distinctly traced, a spirit of opposition to all measures whose tendency was to secure Southern institutions. When Mr. Foreman, of Geo., introduced a resolution in condemnation of the Wilmot Proviso, it was met at the threshold with the most decided and furious opposition. So violent, it is said, was the agitation and uproar his simple motion produced, that he was compelled, for the sake of harmony, promptly to withdraw it.—the minority report which Mr. Yancey, as Chairman, presented, totally failed of adoption. The resolution appended to it, "that the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this confederation, be it in the States or Territories, by any other than the parties interested in them, is the true republican doctrine recognized by this body," was voted down by an immense majority. Yeas 36, nays 216—not *one Northern Democrat voting in the affirmative*. The "free soil" Convention next demands our attention. Its constituent elements, its organization, its entire proceedings, its choice of leaders, its promulgated doctrines, as they pass in review before us, all furnish incontestible evidence of the unsoundness of Northern Democrats and the rapid and thorough dissemination among them of abolition principles. Formed of Democratic representatives from Democratic districts, presided over by Democratic officers, Martin Van Buren its nominee, and "death to the slave power" its motto, we observe in it all that is unjust and fraternal, all that is hideous and revolting. No Whig shares in its deliberation, no Whig banner is stained by waving over this dark and abominable conclave. The free soil movement, in its origin, is essentially Democratic, and should it gather in its wild and lawless course a corporal's guard of Whig adherents, they will be taken from among the impure and distrusted members, who have been cast out of the Whig fraternity.

Now, turn we to an sher and more cheering picture, to the "National slaughter-house" in Philadelphia, worthy of the name ludicrously applied, inasmuch as it surrendered the principle of Wilmot Proviso to indiscriminate *slaughter*, and promptly *killed* the offensive proposition in which it was embodied.

"Mr. Tuden, of Ohio, moved a resolution to the effect, that while there was *no power to control or interfere with slavery in any part of the Union*, nevertheless the Convention was opposed to the extension of slavery to any new States or Territories.

"Mr. Brown, of Pa., opposed the resolution in a very energetic speech, and moved that it *be laid on the table*, which was carried."

Now, such the facts elicited. The choice is to be made between two candidates on the one hand, and on the other a western man, who by his own declaration, is "no slaveholder, never has been, never should be, and who regrets its existence in principle." The Whigs present a Southern man and slaveholder. The Democrats *reject a dead enactment of the Wilmot Proviso*, the Whigs reject the principles of the Proviso itself. The one assume an attitude of open hostility to the South, the other occupy the true Southern and constitutional ground.

GEN TAYLOR ON THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA

We take the following highly interesting article from the Staunton Spectator, having entire confidence in the accuracy of its statements:

GEN ZACHARY TAYLOR

The following well authenticated occurrence manifests the existence, in General Taylor, of the elements of true greatness in a highly eminent degree. On the night before the battle of Buena Vista he sat down and drew his will, and enclosed it in a letter to his wife, in which he stated that he had just passed the most trying hour of his existence. That his best disciplined troops had been withdrawn from him by the Executive (of whose treatment of him it was not his purpose then to complain) and that he was, against the advice of his officers in council, and with a vast disparity in numbers and discipline, about to engage the finest army Mexico had ever had, headed by her ablest General, in a battle likely to result in the most momentous consequences. That as he might not survive the severe conflict that must ensue, he deemed it proper to place in her hands the means of doing justice to his memory by stating to her the reasons that had influenced his conduct on this important occasion. These were that the Mexican army having just crossed a great desert, their forces both in men and horses must be in a condition so exhausted as much to impair their capacity for physical exertion. That on the other hand he himself held a strong position, well adapted to enable a small to repel a superior force, in which alone he could hope successfully to contend with the immense odds against him. That should he quit this position and fall back upon Monterey as he had been advised to do, his own little army would be discouraged, and the enemy elated and admitted into a country in which they could not only thoroughly refresh themselves, but moreover, double their numbers by the addition of rancheros.—That with such a force Santa Anna might hem him up in Monterey, while he swept every post from thence to the mouth of the Rio Grande, guarded as they were by small forces of raw troops who would in such a catastrophe, doubtless, be indiscriminately butchered by the merciless rancheros, to whose ravages our own frontier settlements would moreover be thereby exposed. Thus would be wrested from us all the advantages we had gained, our country injured and her honor tarnished. Such, he believed, would be the disastrous and humiliating consequences of a retreat. He had therefore resolved to maintain his position at all hazards, with a determination to die rather than to suffer the flag of his country to be disgraced while under his care. In order to make a successful defence with a force such as his, consisting as it did, (with the exception of a few hundred) of undisciplined troops, it would be necessary that he should be exposed throughout the engagement to the most imminent peril. The chances were as ten to one that he should not be a living man at the setting of the sun on the following day. Should he fall, he exhorts her not to give way to grief, but to bear her misfortune with the fortitude becoming a soldier's wife.

How his noble resolution was carried into action—with what gloomy results, is known to every one—results purchased by the sacrifice of many a gallant spirit; but Heaven kindly spared the generous old hero to his wife and his country.

All can now see the wisdom of General Taylor's course; but in that hour of peril, in a council consisting of the wise and the brave, there was found but one man equal to the occasion—but one man, who, rising above the fearful responsibility of hazarding every thing as it were upon the cast of a die, could calmly and serenely survey the whole ground, weigh every circumstance, and arrive at a just conclusion.—That man was Gen. Taylor—the man who "asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibility." Aye, and no other man living could have achieved that victory, saved that little army from destruction, his country from dishonor, and the Executive from universal execration. His success was not so much because of any arrangement or manœuvreing of his troops, as of their confidence in him. He never had been—they thought he never could be defeated; and throughout the day his presence always where the danger was greatest inspired them with new courage and induced efforts almost superhuman.

PRACTICAL DEMOCRACY OF GEN'L CASS

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes the following account of the practical Democracy of Gen. Cass:

The following letter, written by Com. Elliott to General Cass, when the latter was about to make the tour of the Mediterranean Sea in the Constitution, at the expense of the people, gives some insight into the Democratic tastes of the great *gasoculator*.

U. S. SHIP CONSTITUTION, }
Bay of Gibraltar, July 28th, 1837. }

"Your letter of the 15th has been duly received, and I feel happy that you contemplate entering into your homely on the interesting expedition you have alluded to on your favor of October 1 from Washington. The accommodations on board the Constitution, such as they are, are freely at your service; you will not expect the elegance of your magnificent apartments at Paris, but the sea will easily dispense with, when you reflect that a man of war has not all the luxuries of a drawing room on shore.

"Your beds, bedding and the like matters, you need not trouble yourself concerning, as Fitch, Bellows & Co., can obtain them at Mussieres Presents, as you well know, will be necessary in order to obtain your boon; you will therefore procure such articles as I should ask you to take with you watches, pistols, diamond rings and gold snuff boxes, as for the rest of things are most acceptable. As to wines, I have directed at this place once a week a certain succession of Madeira, champagne and the other French wines you mention, which best come from Marseilles.

"I embrace at this time express to you the many pleasant days and late arrangements, which we with talk over at our meetings. I am gratified that you should allude to our long standing acquaintance, such a one should be remembered, and I hope that on the present occasion you will use with me all the privileges of an old friend, in whose friendship I stand towards yourself.

"Your travelling on board of a government ship will, as I said, you against the intrusive herd of tourists who usually, belong to the lower classes of polite society, and you will meet with many gentlemen of a superior order, particularly Sir Howard Douglass, at Corfu. While at Athens last, I was visited by the King of Greece; at Tripoli, by Ibrahim Pacha, and at Alexandria by Mehemet Ali, from whom I received a sword in testimony of remembrance.

"The ladies perhaps will find occasional recreation in dancing to the chorus and waltzed on an open but humid mouse on which I have attached to the ship. With no personal acquaintance with any member of your family, I beg to be remembered to each in the kindest manner.

"I remain, dear General, very respectfully and truly yours,

J. D. ELLIOTT

"P. S. It will be necessary for you to write to Constantinople for a firman to pass the Dardanelles, and have it sent to Athens."

What *Democratic* preparations! Diamond rings and gold snuff boxes, to be paid for out of some contingent fund, bartered for *honors* and *ceremonious receptions*. Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and French wines for the table. Relief from the *lower classes* of tourists. Superior society. A band of music for the ladies. And above all, an *old friend*, who must know his tastes, laments that the battle-hallowed cabins of "Old Ironsides" are not more worthy of the traveller, accustomed to *luxuries* and the *elegance of his magnificent apartments at Paris*. "Vice Cass!"

In a subsequent letter, the same correspondent adds:

"In giving Com. Elliott's letter to Gen. Cass, in my yesterday's letter, I forgot to mention that a bill was passed by the Senate, not long since, appropriating to the heirs of the Commodore "the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, for *extraordinary* expenses incurred by him while commanding the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean." In the manuscript claim filed in the archives of the Senate, there is a long list of the entertainments on the Constitution, which constitute every item of the demand."

Gen. Cass never favored the Abolitionists in his life.—*Washington Union.*

We suppose you mean *his Southern life.—Louisville Journal.*

Take one letter from Taylor, and you have Tyler.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Take one letter from CASS, and what sort of an animal have you!

Louisville Journal.

In 1840 the Locofocos said that Gen. Harrison was a "Granny." They are now trying to make the public believe that Gen. Cass was Gen. Harrison's *Aid!*

N. Y. Tribune.

To Preserve Peaches.—Clean your peaches, by pouring hot water upon them, and afterwards wiping them with a coarse cloth; put them into glass or earthen jars, cork them up and fasten the corks with wire or strong twine; then place the jars in a kettle of hot water until the atmospheric air is expelled from the jars; after which seal them up tight with wax.—Peaches prepared in this way retain their original flavor, and are equally delicious, when cooked in the ordinary manner, six months or a year after being put up, as if just taken from the trees.

GEN. CASS A PROVISOIST.

The Legislature of Michigan (the same body that nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency) passed at the same session a series of Resolutions embodying the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, by a vote of *fifty-two ayes to three nays*. It was charged at the time and has never been denied by authority, that the original resolutions were submitted to Gen. Cass, and as they were not strong enough on the Proviso question, he interlined them and made them much stronger. That our democratic friends may appreciate fully his devotion to the principles of the Proviso, we subjoin one of the resolutions:

Resolved, That whenever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which slavery shall not by law exist at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, IT WOULD BE REPUGNANT TO THE MORAL SENSE OF THIS NATION, AND A VIOLATION OF THE CLEAREST DUTY OF CONGRESS, TO PERMIT THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY, IN ANY FORM TO BE INTRODUCED THEREIN."

Such, says the Alabama Journal, is the deliberate, recorded, unimpeachable TESTIMONY of Mr. Cass's resolutions, interlined by himself, IN FAVOR OF THE WILMOT PROVISO. Mr. Cass afterwards presented these very resolutions to the Senate of the United States, as being the embodiment of the views of the Legislature WHICH NOMINATED HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY! When he presented them he did not avow, acknowledge, or allow, that he DISSENTED FROM THEM IN THE LEAST. They were passed by the very men that nominated him for President, and they nominated him because he agreed with them in these views. They knew he so agreed with them because they held his interlineations to the resolutions which they passed. And yet the Democratic party presses at the South try to persuade the people to put faith in, and vote for, Cass, who not only did these things, but who PRAYS FOR ABOLITION OF SLAVERY EVERYWHERE!!!

Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

LEWIS CASS AND THE VOLUNTEERS

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The following is the bill introduced by Lewis Cass in the Senate, as chairman of the committee on Military Affairs. *His friends have denied this, and some of the volunteers have participated in the denial, and in fact authorize it!*

I send you the bill, and the evidence of its passage.

An Act to provide clothing for Volunteers in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the money which, under existing laws, is allowed to volunteers as a commutation for clothing, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates, according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress, and as approved by the President on the 26th of January, 1848.

THO. J. CAMPBELL,
Clerk House Rep. U. S.

This bill reduced the amount from three dollars and forty cents, as it still is, to two dollars and fifty cents. This was the construction of the Adjutant General from February to May, and until the war is over. The Volunteers have suffered severely from it, and are coming home in rags under it, and hence their determination to vote against the author of such a bill.

E. B.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st, has the following:

The whole number of Americans that were killed in the recent war, including the line of the Rio Grande and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 2000 and the wounded at 4000. It is impossible to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one fourth, say 1000, making in all 3000 deaths from battle.

This, however, bears but a small proportion to the number who have sunk under disease.

We state under the authority of several officers of rank, that on the left flank of the Castle of Perote, there are 600 American graves, all victims of disease.

A still larger number perished at the Capital—the deaths there for a considerable time were ONE THOUSAND MONTHLY, and we learn, that at no time did they fall below from 3 to 400.

The First Mississippi Regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 135 on the banks of that river before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one-third of their number. They suffered dreadfully at Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania Regiments, recently returned, went out 1800 strong, (900 each,) brought home about 600 of their original number—about 220 fell in battle, nearly 400 died, and about 600 were discharged as unfit for duty—how many of the latter have since died is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee Regiments, also recently returned, lost 360 by death—neither of these regiments have been in action.

Capt. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, took down a company of 104 men, he brought back *seventeen;* he entered the battle of Contreras with 33 men, he brought 19 out of it.

The most frightful instance of mortality, however, that we have heard of, was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion, commanded by a gallant and accomplished officer, Col. Seymour.

They were considered acclimated and actually suffered much less whilst in the lower country, than when marched into the interior, on the high lands. The Battalion went to Mexico 419 strong; about 220 actually died, a large number were discharged with broken down, ruined constitutions; and many of them, no doubt, have since gone to their graves, and the Battalion was reduced to *thirty four* men fit for duty!! On one parade, when a certain company was called, that had mustered upwards of 100 men, a *single private* answered to the call, and was its sole living representative! The Captain, the three Lieutenants, the four Sergeants, and the four Corporals, (every commissioned and non-commissioned officer) were *dead!*

We have heard from officers of many other regiments, details very similar to those we have given above, which may be taken as about fair average losses for all the volunteer regiments. The regulars did not suffer to the same extent.

Such is war! And such are the results over which we are called upon to *rejoice!*

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria, from Liverpool on the 5th instant, arrived at New York on Saturday.

In England the weather was unfavorable for the wheat harvest, and a slight advance in prices had been the consequence.

From Italy the intelligence is unpropitious for the cause of the patriot army, under Charles Albert. He had suffered a disastrous defeat by the Austrians, who have retaken, in one day, all the positions which their opponents were three months in securing.

France was comparatively quiet; but her intervention having been earnestly solicited in favor of Italian independence, the fear that she would send an army into Lombardy, and thus bring on a general continental war, had caused considerable depression in the public securities.

Negotiations having failed to establish a settlement of the Danish question, hostilities were to be resumed at the termination of the armistice, on the 27th ult.

In Ireland, the rebellion appears to be suppressed, at least for a time. Our London correspondent thus speaks of it:

"As respects Ireland, it really appears that the whole affair was little more than another specimen of wild and imbecile boasting, almost as futile as the Chartist demonstrations in England have been.—The only conflict which has yet taken place is a small affair between some of the police and a party of the insurgents, in which a few lives were lost. The Government have proclaimed Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, Mr. O'Gorman, and Mr. Dillon, traitors, and offered large rewards for their apprehension. There are rumors of the two latter having been killed in rencontres with the police. Mr. O'Brien is said to be wandering about almost alone, and a general opinion is entertained that he is insane. His conduct has certainly not been that of a rational man. There are, however, contradictory reports respecting the state of the country; for, whilst one paper asserts that disturbances have only extended to the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary, another says that Kerry, Wexford, Carlow, Queen's county, Kildare, Wicklow, West Meath, Louth, and parts of the counties of Galway, Cork, Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh, and Down, have also been placed under the crimes repression act, with a view to the disarming of the inhabitants. The Catholic priests are most zealous and untiring in their efforts to preserve the peace. Still, it cannot be denied that there is a very wide-spread and deeply-seated feeling of discontent throughout the south of Ireland; and, had the leaders in the present outbreak been men of cool sagacity and firmness and resolute in their views, the insurrection might have swelled into something of importance. It perhaps is not yet put down, but there is no apprehension of any thing serious. A nice hoax was practised upon the good people of England on Thursday last, which represented that the whole of the south of Ireland was in arms against the Government; that the military in Ireland were disaffected; that the railways had been seized, the stations burnt, and many other outrages committed. All this would probably reach you by last steamer from Liverpool, where it would of course be rumored before it was heard of here. It was, however, all false, raised it was first suspected for the purpose of stock exchange speculation. This was not the case, and it was most likely intended to encourage dissaffection in England, and lead to popular demonstrations, preventing the sending of troops to Ireland by finding them employment at home, and operating reflectively upon Ireland by showing the insurgents that there was a similar feeling in England. The next, however, brought the truth; but as the "bane" without the "antidote" would be operative among the "sympathizers" at New York and elsewhere, on your side of the Atlantic, for at least a week, we quite expect to hear of large meetings of the people in those places, large sums being subscribed, and of expeditions being fitted out to release JOHN MITCHELL from Bermuda. It is very likely that Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher, as well as O'Gorman and Dillon, should they have escaped the shot of the police, will be sent there to join him. Do not think that we wish to speak either harshly or flippantly of Ireland, or her grievances or her suffering, or of the misguided, and, as it appears, incompetent men, who have been stimulating her population to insurbordination and outrage. We sincerely wish that Ireland may obtain her just social and political rights, and that her people may become an enlightened, a prosperous, and a happy people. But these results cannot be brought about by the means we are now deprecating."

To the above we add a condensed history of the recent movements, copied from the Liverpool Times:

"Prior to the news of the habeas corpus suspension act having reached Ireland, Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Dillon, and, we believe, Mr. Meagher, perceiving the danger which was impending, quitted the capital of Ireland, and repaired to their strong holds in the south. On the 25th ult., Mr. O'Brien and other confederate chiefs addressed the people at Tipperary, where for several days, no authentic accounts could be obtained respecting their movements.

"At first it was declared that O'Brien was at the head of 10,000 insurgents, which rumor magnified to 100,000, but more trustworthy reports having since arrived, we find that at no period could there be more than 2,000 adherents to his cause. In the mean time the Government proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the leaders of the insurgents, was extensively posted throughout the chief towns of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Limerick, and many were deterred from continuing in a course which periled their lives.

"All the penalties of high treason attached to the harborers or abettors of the movement, and the whole body was completely panic-stricken. Of Meagher we have no authentic accounts whatever; it is said that he has escaped. O'Brien, after an interval of some days, during which he was doubtless occupied in stirring up the peasantry, next appeared about Mullinahone, armed with pike and pistols, and surrounded by a body guard similarly accoutred. He certainly halted at the police station there, and demanded the sergeant and six men to surrender. Some parleying took place, and Mr. O'Brien and his party, not succeeding in gaining over the men, or in inducing them to surrender, promised to return the following day.

"On Saturday, the 29th ultimo, the first 'overt act' fairly took place. A very large body of insurgents encountered a small body of police under Mr. Blake, the county inspector, and at first the overwhelming force of insurgents compelled the little band of the constabulary to retire. They secured their retreat into a small house on the borders of the common of Ballingarry, near Ballingarry, which, having been fortified, the insurgents advanced headed by O'Brien. He called upon the besieged to surrender, and was answered by a volley from their muskets, which killed several of the insurgents. The Roman Catholic clergyman arrived at the scene of strife while this was going on, and implored the people to abstain from violence.

"O'Brien, it is said, incited the people to set fire to the house, or pull it down, but not being seconded he appeared disgusted with command, mounted a peasant's horse and took the direction toward Urlingford. By this time a large body of regular troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry came pouring in from all quarters, the insurgents had disappeared, and the military bivouacked on the field. Various statements have been put forth, tending to show that O'Brien is scarcely in a state of sanity; his dress and deportment being together such as to justify this belief.

"From England a continued stream of forces, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, poured immediately into Ireland, and an immense fleet of war steamers encircled the whole coast. The Freeman, and other papers were seized, the types carried away, and effectual steps taken to prevent their reappearance. Nine counties were further proclaimed under the arms' act.

"Meantime, numerous arrests had been made in Dublin and various counties—Patrick O Higgins, the leader of the Dublin Chartists, was the first person sent to Kilmainham jail on a charge of high treason. A man named Flanagan was also arrested; and these captures gave rise to by the seizure of their papers, to many of the parties embarked in the conspiracy. On Monday morning ten assistants in the house of Pim & Co., drapers, were apprehended and sent to jail. Three dissolute young men were found to possess arms and ammunition in their houses, and had held commissions of the rank of captains and colonels in the King of Muscovy's army. Many others in the establishment against whom warrants were out, contrived to escape for the present.

"Eugene O'Reilly, a prominent leader of the Confederates, surrendered himself at the instance of on the compassionate father, a respectable solicitor. James Lalor, of the Felon, and Mr. Holly, secretary of the Irish Confederation, were also captured and sent to Kilmainham.

The next day, C. Tuffe, Esq., barrister-at-law, and T. Walter Mayler, president of the Citizen Club, were both committed to Newgate. Proclamations were issued against harboring eleven more confederates, including the two Cantwells, D'Arcy M'Gee, Devin Reilly, Joseph Brenan, and others. Dr. Cane was taken at Kilkenny; C. Roebford, attorney, John Bolton, editor of the Galway Vindicator, at Loughagan, a gunsmith, at Galway. Rumors were circulated that O'Brien, Meagher and his comrades had effected their escape; but in fact, within these few days no authentic account has been received respecting them or their movements.

"From the latest advices received it is the disturbed districts about Ballingarry, where Gen. Macdonald has established his headquarters, every thing continues peaceable, with the general impression that the moment the troops were withdrawn, dissatisfaction would again show itself. O'Brien is supposed, by the more cool-headed people writing from the spot, to be concealed in some of the mines in the neighborhood of his late exploits.

"Viscount Hardinge arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, and would, it necessarily assume the special command of the forces in Ireland, which now amount to at least 50,000 men. He was expected to leave Dublin for the south on Thursday. A considerable quantity of arms has been seized at Nenah. The search for arms appears to be carried on with unabated vigor; and Carrick-on-Suir and Carrick Beg, two spots which were the very hotbeds of sedition, have yielded to stern necessity—all their arms have been seized. The same resolution to carry out the intentions of the Government appears to prevail in all parts of the country, and in a week or ten days from this time all the country will be disarmed.

"It is quite evident, from all that has occurred, that the movement has totally failed. The most sanguine of the Confederates must now be aware that it never existed the smallest chance of successfully coping with the British army."

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in their "General Order" announcing the event, have described, under date of Sunday, the following remark as follows:

"The Commissioners of Police are happy to be able to inform the force that a small part of the constabulary, yesterday evening, unassisted by military, near Kilenaule, in the county Tipperary, attacked one thousand men, mostly armed with fire-arms and pikes, under the immediate command of Smith O'Brien. Not a man of the police has been injured, but seventeen of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded. O'Brien's party ran away in the greatest confusion, and were completely dispersed. About an hour after a large military force were on the ground, but too late to be of service."

For the Campaign.—The Observer for the ensuing six months, embracing the whole of the Presidential campaign, the result of the election, and a portion of the proceedings of the next sessions of the General Assembly and Congress, will be supplied at $1, payable in advance. This is a small price for the great benefit to be afforded by a regular receipt of the interesting and exciting news of the next six months.

In addition to our ordinary facilities for furnishing the latest news, we have, for two or three months past, been paying a high price for the Telegraphic news, and have thus been enabled frequently to announce the important news by the English Steamers a week earlier than we could otherwise have done. The cost of this has been greater than we can afford; but we hope to make an arrangement to reduce it to a reasonable sum, and that an increased permanent and temporary subscription will indemnify us for the [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1848.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER.
" " 2. Hon. EDWARD STANLY.
" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER.
" " 4. Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON.
" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7. JOHN KERR.
" " 8. WILLIAM WITHERS.
" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR"—Lewis Cass, to the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no animosities to punish—nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I desire we must, as a people, one and forever, avoid even in any just to interfere with the rights, or what is treated the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1850.

"We neglect neither the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, to the Senate of the United States.

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I do execute its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition as much as when, by it can be effected justly and peaceably and in a constitutional manner."—L. in a letter.

Latest Foreign News.

The following Despatch was received at 5 minutes past 8 o'clock on Saturday Evening, dated

RICHMOND, Aug. 26.

The Britannia arrived this afternoon. O'Brien arrived on Saturday evening at Thurles Rail Road Station, while proceeding to Limerick, where he was seeking refuge amongst his friends. Government supreme. Every day lessening the probability of an outbreak whenever precautions are taken. O'Brien was lodged in jail at Dublin. He expresses hopelessness of accomplishing his object, as people in the mountains seemed afraid to harbor him. His wife is fiercely admitted into the prison to see him. He seems cheerful. [This brought by pigeon express from Halifax to Boston. Nothing more yet received.]

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

SALISBURY, Aug 22, 1848.

Our news to-day is rather better as to McKay's majority, though I know not whether the figures be reliable since last to Telegraph a few days ago. By that the majority was stated at 250. But by most it is given at about 500. I confess when I have been more surprised than at the loss of a member a Democratic, that strong Whig county. I suppose it is caused by a superabundance of Whig candidates; and thus the majority in the House of Commons is foolishly sacrificed by the petty ambition of some aspirant who preferred rather to sacrifice the party, the State, and the country, than *himself*? Nay, rather to inflict all this evil than to wait a couple of years for the people to discover his peculiar fitness for the halls of legislation. I know not who were the candidates, but doubt not that this was the cause of the loss of the House of Commons.

I have heard a good anecdote of the late election, which is as honorable to a Whig as it is characteristic of Locofocoism wherever it has full sway. At one of the precincts in New Hanover county, where whigs are usually scarce, an old gentleman came to the polls, to vote for Manly. He had no ticket, and no paper to write one on. The Locos present refused to give him either paper or pen and ink. He was not to be baffled in that way. He walked four miles for paper to write a ticket on, obtained it, walked back again, and voted. In telling a friend of his acquaintance he added, that if he had been a younger man he would have had a fight, for some of the Locos present wanted to whip him. Such is *democracy*, which professes to be the exclusive friend of the people, of freedom of opinion, and of Free Suffrage!

I am glad to see that Yale College has conferred upon Mr. Badger the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

There is quite a calm in the political world since the adjournment of Congress. This will soon be succeeded, however, by the infusion of new energy into the Presidential Campaign by Mass Meetings, of which I see many called in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places. No Whig that I have met with doubts the election of Gen. Taylor, unless some most unlooked for trick is practised. It is true that Polk succeeded by such a trick; but it can scarcely be successful again, for the reason that one half the Locofocos in several of the States are now opposed to the other half, and the old proverb, "set a rogue to catch a rogue," may now have its full application.

The news from Ireland gives very general if not universal satisfaction. Worst all would be glad to see the wrongs of Ireland redressed, there are few who desire to see the stability of the English government destroyed in the process.

The Charleston Mercury has determined to "watch and wait" no longer. Despite the warning of Mr. Calhoun, "put not your trust in Presidents,"—despite his advice that South Carolina should stand aloof and take no part in the present contest, reserving her decision until the time arrived when the vote was to be cast,—the Mercury has come out *in support* of Cass.

The Mercury says "there are grave objections to Gen. Cass." We should think there were. And how a paper which thinks so, and which does not (or did not,) consider him sound on the Slavery question, can support him in preference to a *Slaveholder*, a Southerner, whose interest and whose feelings are with the South, is strange indeed.

CORRECTION.—In our last, at the close of an article upon "Mr. Trist: Mr. Polk and his popularity," for "the hath Honor for those honors that are without *her*," read "Honor for those honors that are without *him*."

ORANGE COUNTY.—A letter from a friend in Orange County, speaking of the result of the election, and the vote between Messrs. Waddell and Berry for the Senatorship, says: "The *Standard* has told one side of the story about the mistake of the Inspectors, and so plausible was it, that most of us gave up Mr. Waddell. Some advised that he should offer to Mr. Berry to lay the whole matter before the people, to be decided before the Legislature meets—and others had different plans. But our worthy Sheriff told me on yesterday, that it was most probable that there is no mistake at all. It seems that Mr. Waddell did receive the number of votes returned by the Inspectors—but they were not recorded, for to amuse themselves, the Inspectors began counting the votes before the polls were closed. The box contained 43 for Waddell—14 for Berry—and the record calls for 57 votes. But during, or after the voting, others came up and voted—and in the excitement their names were not recorded, but as they were known the Inspectors reported 48 for Waddell—14 for Berry. I sincerely hope that all this may be fully sustained—and the Sheriff had no doubt of it—as his authority was very good, and the men who thus voted after the counting began, can be pointed out. Mr. Waddell, under the circumstances, will take the seat certified to him by the Sheriff, and let Mr. Berry contest it if he will. Our atmosphere—i. e. the Whig atmosphere of Orange, is greatly disturbed even yet, by the unexpected result of the late struggle. Our Sheriff, who has been in his post 14 or 16 years, and knows nearly every one in the County, was certain that Mr. W. would have a majority of 50, at least; and *possibly* 1 Commoner would represent the Democrats. *But it isn't so*, and now there is much talk of about 50 prosecutions for illegal voting."

Speaking of Mr. Reid's "Free Suffrage" hobby, the writer adds:

"One point of this movement is yet to be explained, viz: the influence of Judge Douglass—and Southern Demagogue—on the opinions of D. S. Reid—his wife's cousin, and his agency in thus disturbing our quiet. An Independent Anti-Free Suffrage Democrat has been elected from Rockingham—and I understand that he publicly insisted on this view of the subject—and expressed regret at the Standard—the suddenness of Mr. K's advocacy, the haste manifest throughout the whole business, and the great success of the movement, are enough to make one think that Mr. Reid received his notions *ab extra*, and to be suspicious of the good sense of the mass of our constituency."

THE UNION AND GEN. TAYLOR.—The Union is unceasing in its efforts to prove that "the Whigs have never committed a grosser blunder than in passing over Mr. Clay and selecting Gen. Taylor as their standard-bearer." Gen. Taylor it regards as no opposition—he stands no chance, according to Mr. Ritchie's calculation. He thinks Mr. Clay's nomination would have created the greatest enthusiasm among the Whigs, while "there is nothing in the character of Gen. Taylor (except his military fame, which is now rivalled, if not eclipsed, by that of other generals,) to excite the Whig party to enthusiasm."

To our mind there is nothing more clear, than that the Union is evidently afraid of the success of our candidate. The Editor whistles to keep his courage up. There is an under-current setting in favor of "Old Zach" which the Editor feels is destined to carry him into the Presidential Chair. Hence his *sympathy* for Mr. Clay—his contempt for Gen. Taylor, whom the *blundering* Whigs have selected as their nominee.

If Gen. Taylor's prospects are as bad as the Union would make out, why the necessity to caution its friends against "indulging an overweening confidence"? Why exhort them to "*strain every nerve*"? A party which succeeded against the "great captain of Whiggery," as they contemptuously call Mr. Clay, surely need not strain *every* nerve to defeat one whose opposition they profess to regard as merely *nominal*.

But the truth is, the Locos fear Gen. Taylor's success; they believe in their hearts that he will succeed. While they would fain make believe that he stands no chance, they *are* straining every nerve to defeat him. No slander, no detraction is so base that they will not resort to it to accomplish their object.

In view of these things, it becomes the Whigs to be up and doing. Let *us*, too, "wisely organize and *vigorously act*." We are enlisted under the banner of one who "never surrenders" and who never was defeated—under the banner of a plain, frank, and *honest* man, who has no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish, *nothing to serve but his country*; and who will serve her, as he always has, with an eye single to her interest, her prosperity, and her glory.

A very large meeting was held in Charleston on Saturday night week, which was addressed by Messrs. Calhoun and Butler, of the Senate, and Mr. Burt, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina. The speeches were mainly directed to the discussion of the Wilmot Proviso question, and its connection with the election of President. In regard to the Presidency, the speakers contended that South Carolina should stand apart from the other States of the Union, and reserve her decision till the time arrived when the vote was to be cast.

In the course of Mr. Calhoun's remarks, he referred to the action of the Senate on the Oregon bill, and lamentable as was the defeat of the South on that question, it was still more lamentable that it was accomplished by the votes of two Southern Senators. He would name them. They should be known and deserved to be held in reprobation by every Southern man. They were Col. Benton, of Missouri, and Gen. Houston, of Texas. Had they stood true to the South, the bill would have been defeated. With these exceptions, the Southern men had stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder."

This is pretty severe upon Old Bullion and the ex-President of Texas, but how must it have grated upon the ears of the friends of the President *who signed this bill!* O Democracy, how art thou glorified in the *consistency* of thy followers!

FIGHTING BY PROXY.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News, speaking of Col. Benton's case being brought before the Court at Washington, says that Mr. Mangum being examined as one of the witnesses, "testified that he had carried a note from Mr. Butler to Col. Benton, and from Col. Benton to Mr. Butler; that he did not bear a challenge, but had reason to know that one had been sent; and, further, that a meeting was prevented in consequence of an incipient arrangement, or proposition, on the part of Col. Benton to *provide a substitute!* (probably Lieut. Col. Fremont.)" "Necessity is the mother of invention," and the would-be Lieutenant General would doubtless add, "Discretion is the better part of valor."

Mr. Hale opposed in his paper the doctrine of "Free Suffrage" before the election, simply, we suppose, because his party leader, Mr. Manly, did so. Now that the election is over, he goes for the doctrine out and out. So much for the Observer's consistency.—*Wilmington Journal.*

So far from the Observer *opposing* Free Suffrage before the Election, it said nothing on the subject, except so far as was necessary to expose Reid's miserable attempt to humbug the people. As regarded the merits of Free Suffrage itself, the Observer took no part either for or against it—regarding it as not a proper subject to be brought into a heated party canvass, but rather as one which should be decided by the people in a cool, calm, and dispassionate manner, and free from all party bias. So much for the Journal's *truth*.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.—This ancient Association on Wednesday last celebrated their *Fifty-fifth Anniversary*, by a Target Firing, &c. The prize of successful marksmanship, a gold medal, was awarded to Mr. John Wilkinson, at the hands of Lieutenant Cantwell, late of the 12th Regiment U. S. Infantry, who delivered the following short Address, which we have been requested to publish:

MR. WILKINSON: In the good old days of Chivalry, long, long ago,—in the country from which most of those who surround us derive their origin,—when the tournament was over, and the voice of the herald, continued by the applauses of the people, announced the victor, it was the custom to invest him with some symbol of honor.

The proudest beauty in all the land did not disdain the office with which I am this day honored, and with her own hands to deck the fortunate champion with the rewards of his superior skill and gallantry. The days of Chivalry are, it is said, past and gone, and the daughters of America have retired from the crowded lists, and the rude lot of those manly exams, to a far more appropriate sphere. The Queen of Love and Beauty no longer sits here to distribute these favors; but it cannot be believed that they are ceasing from their predecessors to appreciate that skill in martial exercises upon which they may have one day to rely for the means of defence.

"None but the brave deserve the fair"—to which I may add, that none but those who, like you, have shown the capacity to protect them in emergency deserve to win their smiles.

Receive then, sir, the tribute with which I am instructed by your associates to present you. I am sure I could not be more by one more worthily. I am proud to be the instrument of so recent a body, and can say with truth that we are, we are, on your hearts, and if ever the sincerity of an old weakness should be invaded in your presence, or any particular friend should be spotted against the liberties of your country, we shall expect you to show that it is no unmeaning emblem.

The Company, with their invited guests, assembled at the Mansion House, and after the assembly of the Army in Mexico, then sat down to a sumptuous Dinner which had been provided for the occasion, at the conclusion of which a number of patriotic sentiments were given.

The Target Firing is said to have been unusually good, and the full ranks, together with the orderly and precision of the various evolutions, indicate that, like good wine, this time honored Association improves with its age.

DEATH OF MEMBERS-ELECT.—Col. Jas K. Hill, Senator elect from Duplin county to the next Legislature, died at his residence in that county on the 18th inst.

Mr. Alfred Marbley, the Commoner elect from the county of Barke, died on the 8th inst.

The Post Office formerly held at Dennyville, Wilkes County, N. C., has been abolished, and re-established at New Castle, in said County. Col. Leland Martin is appointed Postmaster.

Gen. Shields has declined the appointment of Governor of Oregon, and it is said that the President has offered the appointment to Gen. Joseph S. Lane of Indiana. Gen. Lane, we believe, is a native of North Carolina.

THE FIRE AT ALBANY.

In the Albany and New York papers we have full particulars of the late fire at Albany.

The number of houses destroyed is *four hundred and thirty-nine*, besides the destruction in the basin of one steamboat, one schooner, eleven tow boats, two floats, and from forty to sixty canal boats.

The entire loss is estimated at from two and a half to four millions of dollars. The Albany Journal of Friday thus speaks of the calamity:

"Most of the commercial portion of the city, with fifteen or twenty densely populated squares, is a black and smouldering ruin. From Herkimer street, where the fire broke out, to Columbia street, where it was arrested, in distance is more than half a mile! And all that work of destruction was accomplished in five hours! There could, therefore, have been little time to snatch property from the rapacious flames.

"Amid all this suffering there is much cause for gratitude. When the conflagration was at its height—when more than half the city was threatened, and when no human arm could save, a kind Providence interposed! The wind suddenly changed from south to northwest, and this change brought with it abundant and continued rain. Fires that had extended to several buildings in the vicinity of the burnt district were providentially extinguished by the rain.

"This great loss, superadded to the large sums swallowed up during the winter and spring, by kindred calamities, has impaired the fortunes of wealthy people, impoverished hundreds of the middling class, and utterly ruined hundreds of poor hard working families.

"The ruins cover an area of two hundred acres; every foot of which was densely covered with buildings. There were more buildings upon it than upon any other equal space in the city. Four-fifths of the buildings burnt were brick—most of them large and substantial, and many of them three or four stories in height.

"There have been several lives lost. Mr. Johnson, wife, daughter and grandchild, who lived next to the Columbian, were horribly burnt. The child and Mr. J. are dead; others are not expected to recover. We have rumors of other deaths, but cannot trace them.

"The Firemen did as well as they could; but it seemed impotent to attempt any thing against the fury of the flames; no human power could stay them. Our neighbors from Greenbush, West Troy, and Troy, came to the assistance of our Firemen, and did efficient service.

"When it was ascertained that the engines were unable to cope with the flames, it was determined to blow up some buildings in Hudson street and Broadway.—Captain Stone, of the Ordnance Department, and now stationed at the Arsenal, volunteered his services, and three buildings were blown up, and the flames thus kept on the south side of Hudson street.

"Not more than four or five buildings are left standing between Herkimer and Hamilton and Union streets and the river. The desolation is complete. Mr. Akin's buildings, south of Herkimer street, and near Dalius street, are bad scorched; but nothing was burnt south of that line."

General Taylor in Alabama.—The signs in the political horizon of Alabama are unerring indices that Gen. Cass is becoming rather too heavy to be sustained by the *faithful* even among the democracy of the State. One by one the leaders who aspire to direct the people, move to the front rank and are forced by public sentiment or "*private affairs*" to retire from their position.

Col. Cottrell, an ex-Member of Congress from Mr. Yancey's district, was appointed by the democracy the Cass Elector for his District; he accepted the appointment and entered upon his duties, stumping it through the country, when suddenly his "*private affairs*" demanded his personal attention; and he is "*compelled*" to resign his office.

Another Elector, Col. Cochrane, of Mr. Hilliard's district, was invited by Mr. Pugh, the Whig Elector, to accompany him through the district and discuss the merits of Cass and Taylor together, but the Colonel very modestly declined the invitation, and published his own appointments a few days after Mr. Pugh's.

These are some of the signs of the times in Alabama; they forbode a desperate struggle for the democracy of that State, and we are by no means sure that they do not indicate certain defeat. The people are being enlightened in reference to the principles of Gen. Cass, and according to the Jacksonville Republican, a Democratic Cass paper, they find his principles are neither "*Democratic nor Southern.*"

Augusta Chronicle.

LIVES OF CASS.

Gen. Cass and his friends have found it essentially necessary to his political salvation to publish some five or six lives of him. In 1842 he expressed himself strongly for a protective tariff, but in 1845 found that doctrine was becoming unpopular with his party, so to the North he shows a life with his tariff letters from France, and to the South his advocacy of the tariff of '13. He was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso when he was only Senator from Michigan, but as prospective candidate for the Presidency he writes the Nicholson letter, and circulates it in the South. He has also turned topsy turvy on the question of internal improvement, and all these turning and twistings are being the death of him, as he is now splashing about, he knows not exactly where. He falls over every thing he touches, and reminds us of the poor fellow in Cleveland who returned home one night somewhat 'obfisticated,' and concluded that, if he could manage to get from his room door to the bed, where his wife was soundly sleeping, he would be safe. He opened the door and made a plunge for the bed; unfortunately there was a cradle in the way and he fell over it. Upon gaining an erect position, ere an equilibrium was established, he went over it backwards in an equally summary manner. Again he struggled to his feet and went head foremost over the bower of infant happiness. At length with a fifth fall, his patience was exhausted, and the obstacle was yet to be overcome. In desperation he cried out to his sleeping partner—"Wife! Wife! how many cradles *have* you got in the house? I've fallen over FIVE and here is another right before me."

Wheeling Times.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—AUGUST 29.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	8 a 9½
Ditto, appl'e,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6¾ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 5¾	Oats,	30 a 35
Coal,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5.00 a 6.00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¼ a 5	Salt, sack,	1.75 a 2.00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1.00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	85 a
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4 a 4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1.75 a 2.00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6 cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		15 "	

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No change in Bacon—market well supplied—Corn 55 to 60. Meal 70 to 75. Fayetteville Flour has declined 25 cts; held at 5 50 to 6 00. Lard scarce, at 9 to 9½. Lumber and Timber dull; common Mill Timber $3 to $5. Turpentine has slightly advanced; Dip 2 42½ to 2 45; Hard 1 30. Spirits Turpentine has slightly advanced; sales at 29 cts. Rosin 62½. Sack Salt 1 30 to 1 35.

At Cheraw, but little change in the market. Corn 40 to 42. Flour 4 25. No sales of Cotton.

At Augusta, Cotton 5 to 6 cts.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 6¼. Bacon 4¾ to 6. Flour dull, quotations nominal.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,307,774 bales, against 1,763,755 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

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August 27—Steamer W B Meares, with a heavy freight for F Fries, H Erambert, Geo Lauder, J W Baker, G & H McMillan, J Newlin, Scott & McAdoo, Elliott & Co, R A Stuart, Washington Mining Co, Rockfish Co, J E Bryan, H & E J Lilly, H L Myrover & Co, F D Breece, R S Steel, Capt Paul, and Deep River Co.

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Assorted from ½ Gallon to 4 Gallons.—For Sale by COOK & POWELL.

Aug. 21, 1848. 30-3w

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Aug. 21, 1848. 30-3w

Gen. Cass's philanthropy is as comprehensive as the over-arching sky.

Staunton Democrat.

And his prospects are as blue, says the Louisville Journal.

The Louisville Democrat says, if candidate Cass ever had two faces or two contrary opinions on any question, "they were both democratic!"

The *Peach* trade between New Jersey and the city of New York is now in full operation. Five steamboats are engaged in the business from one point only—the town of Washington.

MARRIED,

On Sunday morning last, by D. G. McRae, Esq., Mr. HARRISON DRIVER to Miss SARAH MARTIN.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, after a short illness, Mr WM S. JESSUP, aged about 29 years.

At Jonesville, Surry county, of bilious congestive fever, ENOCH B. HUNT, Esq., in the 43d year of his age.

At his residence on Waccamaw Lake, on the 5th inst., CHARLES BALDWIN, Sen., Esq. in the 60th year of his age. He had filled various public appointments in his county, and was respected for his honesty and integrity. It is seldom that death is a welcome visiter, but in this case his appearance had no terrors for the deceased. When asked by a friend if he wished to die, his answer was, "Yes, I would rather die ten deaths than recover once." Peace to his ashes.

[Communicated.

Near the Red Spring, in Robeson county, on the 19th inst., HECTOR McNEILL. Also, on the 19th inst., JOHN N. McLEAN, youngest son of Neill McLean.

In Chattahoochee, Florida, on the 5th inst., of Congestive Fever, Mr. DUNCAN BLACK, aged about 37 years, for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a native of Robeson county, N. C., and had resided in Florida about 12 years. He has left numerous friends to mourn his death. *Com.*

Near Salem, Miss., on the 25th ult., MARY LOUISA LEAK, eldest daughter of Col. E. T. Leak, in the 19th year of her age.

Amiable, intelligent and engaging, are terms which but feebly express the qualities which adorned the character of the deceased. Of her may it be truly said:

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

Having enjoyed the advantages which our best Seminaries of learning afforded, she united to a highly improved and well cultivated mind one of the sweetest and most amiable of dispositions.—But the crowning ornament of her life was the "meek adorning" of a pious spirit. It was this that gave her a most happy and triumphant death; and it is this, more than all things else besides, that should alleviate the bereavement of her sorrowing friends. That religion which had been the guide of her life was her constant companion throughout her illness. It enabled her to triumph over her latest foe, and to feel, as she with emphasis expressed it, "'tis sweet, 'tis *sweet* to die;" and by the heavenly light which it cast far in upon her pathway to the skies, was she enabled to exclaim, when entering the dark valley and shadow of death, "all's bright, all's bright;" and with these words dying on her lips she fell softly and sweetly to sleep upon the bosom of her Saviour.

Time passed not unnoticed over loved ones. Her days were few on earth, and yet her life was not in vain. She lived to shew us how a Christian lives; she died to shew us how a Christian dies.

Communicated.

In Marengo county, Alabama, on the 30th ult., in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. FLORA R. CAMPBELL, formerly of Cumberland County, N. C., and widow of the late Robert Campbell.

In Duplin county, on the 15th instant, Col. JAMES K. HILL, in the 50th year of his age.

From the Wilmington Journal.

At a meeting of the members of Belmont Lodge, No. 108, and visiting brothers, held on Saturday, the 19th inst., O. R. Keenan, Isaac B. Kelly, John F. Rhodes, James W. Blount, James G. Dickson, H. Sullivan, A. R. Hicks, and C. D. Hall, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions relative to the death of our worthy and highly esteemed Past Master, brother, Col. James K. Hill, who departed this life on the morning of the 15th inst. In pursuance to which appointment, the committee unanimously report the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we the members of Belmont Lodge and visiting brothers, do truly and deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, in the loss they have sustained in the death of such an able and kind hearted counsellor and friend.

Resolved, That as a husband, father, and neighbor, the deceased endeared himself by all those noble qualities of heart and soul, that give grace and dignity to human character.

Resolved, That the deceased, while acting in the capacity of Senator from Duplin county, in the several Legislatures of North Carolina, of which he was a member, truly and faithfully represented the interest and prosperity of his county, and there acquired a name rarely attained by man—that of an honest legislator.

Resolved, That in the death of James K. Hill, we have sustained the loss of a companion and brother, highly respected for energy and good sense, and much beloved for the generous qualities of his heart.

Resolved, That we the members of Belmont Lodge, and the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was such a bright ornament, will ever cherish, with the liveliest feelings of esteem the memory of our departed companion and brother.

Resolved, That we, in testimony of our regard and brotherly kindness for the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning for the term of thirty days.

Resolved, That we, in the character of Masons, attend the funeral of the deceased, and there pay the last sad tribute of respect to our departed companion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with our heartfelt condolence and sympathy, be forwarded to the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the publishers of the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they may be published in their issue, and that the Raleigh and Fayetteville papers be respectfully requested to publish the same.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 18—Schrs Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly, Maria from Little River, D. P. Woodberry from Smithville, E. S. Powell and Alaric from New York. 21—Barque Aurora from San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba; Schrs. Margaret Jane from Hyde county, Providence from Baltimore, Express and Pearl from Onslow county. 22—Schr. Constitution from Philadelphia. 23—Brig Genius from Boston; Schrs. Monsoon and John P. Brown from Philadelphia, A. J. DeRosset from New York.

☞ **An Address will be delivered** before Cool Spring Tent I. O. O. Rechabites, on its first Anniversary, Wednesday the 30th day of August, in the Fayetteville Hotel Hall, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of Cool Spring Tent, and visiting brethern, will please meet at the Tent Room, foot of Haymount, at 3 o'clock P. M.

H. McMILLAN,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
JOHN WILKINSON,
J. J. PHILLIPS,
CHAS. FRAZIER,
WM. J. YATES,
Committee.

August 26, 1848. 30-1w

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, a yoke of OXEN, one white and black, the other red and white, with cross and split in the right, and underbit in the left ear. The said oxen were purchased from A. F. Toon, Columbus county. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Oxen to me, or any information of them will be thankfully received, at Fayetteville.

ARCH'D McMILLAN.

Aug. 21, 1848. 29-3wpd

Washington & N. Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Company.—The Stockholders in this Company residing in Fayetteville, are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday next, Sept. 2d, at 12 o'clock, M. A punctual attendance is desired.

August 29.

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Glandian Checks; British and Cashmere Chamelions, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorinelle; Plain Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool Blues, &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doe skin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of Wool of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash*.

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30-6w

REV. DR. HOOPER'S

FAMILY SCHOOL, IN THE COUNTRY,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

NEAR LITTLETON DEPOT.

THE Subscriber, having spent upwards of forty years as an Instructer in the Colleges of the two Carolinas with some degree, he trusts, of acceptance and success, is desirous to retire for the rest of his life, to a more private situation—Fee

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Dickinson street. The Rooms are convenient, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate a large guests for entertainment. The Stable and Out Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or it prefer will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Wm. A. McKethan, President of the Company, will receive prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848. 29-tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 Kegs pure White Lead,
Par old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Crémet Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

July 1, 1848. 1600tf

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Super brown, black, blue, green and lime Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Cassimeres; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Red Damask; Sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pant Suit Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Palmetto Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Super Silk Bonnet Crape and Grenadines; Plain Mourning Bonnet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Thread Fringes; Bonnet, Pelisse and Sash Ribbons; White and Black Silk Velvet Bertage and Silk Laces and Braids; Mourning and fine Lace Caps and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Gents' supernumerary Kid Gloves; Silk Lasting and Colored do Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades. The above Goods we offer at low prices.

1300

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unlocked Peaches, just landed and for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 15, 1848.

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will receive and sell Cotton, Country Produce, Naval Stores, &c. on Consignment, at Fayetteville, Cape Fear, North Carolina.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 25, 1848. 31-6m

Are you Insured!

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, for the purpose of issuing Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper and reasonable principles of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation for the last 20 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas H. Bayly was its first President, and is still its Head Officer, and several of the Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the promptness with which it has met its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 9-tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE at this Company, besides the Office of E. J. HALE, Agent, is kept at the Store of Messrs. Cook & Winslow, for the convenience of those interested.

E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1848. 36tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

June 24, 1848. 91tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX HUNDRED PAGES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart and of Female Diseases. 244 pages, containing Paper Covers bound Cloth. Mail to any part—stage 94 cts.

Improved Lungs and Chest Expanders, $2—Medicine to suit, 5 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Nose Stops, surgical, better pattern. Abdominal Supporters, present, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures. Trusses for Bones and Wounds, and Weak Backs, sent C.O.D. by Express everywhere—Elastic Knee Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, to keep them on under foot, and correspondence with full directions for self-measurement, sent above the hips. If Ruptures, address with stamp. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 376 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Fayetteville, 1848. 8Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 170 acres of land, lying on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County and 13 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out Houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is timber and wood enough for about three hands, and a never failing spring of water in the yard. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply on the premises, or to

MALCOM McALLIN.

April 1, 1848. 9tf

300 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Moss Pork,
25 " " Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey,
J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 29, 1847. 1848

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now receiving Freight on and down the River with regularity. Favorable terms, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 29tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in the Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designating their Goods to the care of Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care of Agent at Fayetteville or Wilmington and Fayetteville. Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our men through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 25 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, figured do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, fine unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corset Satin, black and colored Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Straddle Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate colored do, fancy figured Silk do,
Coats' white and colored Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Bleaching Cotton, figured Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Boine Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine, Straw Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do,

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Sons' Green st.

Dec. 29, 1847. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
50 tons Sweeds Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
25 dozen Worsdor, Walnut Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 tubs and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Screws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Sugar and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 87tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile and from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS

June 20, 1848. 22tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 29, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.

July 17, 1848. 16tf

North Carolina—Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Calvin Kenner *vs.* Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to make appearance before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for this County, at Kenansville, the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October 1848.

JAMES H. JERMAIN

(Pr. adv. $2 10.) 25-6w

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 24-3m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market, and having been purchased since the late *exciting* and *ruinous* sacrifices, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from the *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Bonnet Silks, 3-4 to 12-4, black and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress do,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Ivory Bodkins, Combs, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1848. 7tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

HAS just received a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to suit Merchants, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON.

South-west corner Market Square.

April 20, 1848. 16tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

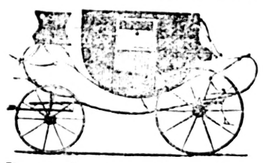
25 HHDS SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 bbls. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Sweeds and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
40 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork, Mackerel, Tanners' Oil, Cast, German, English and American Steel, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Teas, English Dairy and Common Castor, Epsom Madder, Potash, Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 87-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st. between the Market House and the new Hotel,

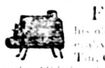
HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3 tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still in manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Cheapside street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woolen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

I. The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass' Patent Reversing Stand Pumping PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848 7tf

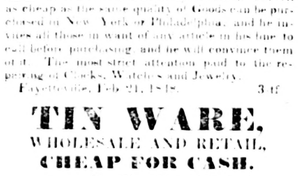
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

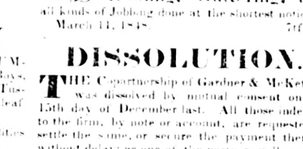
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848 27-tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above list of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at fair reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connection with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions, and other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, for one month, on receiving 15 per ct. on Freight out to the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1848. 100tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a second weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: The new Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 84tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving a SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in fall and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,

Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,

BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 *John street, New York.*

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will every where stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

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